

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

VOL. XLVI. No. 8708.

號三十月二十十九百八十一英

HONGKONG. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1890.

Business Notices.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
RACE MEETING—1891.

HONGKONG DERBY.

SWEEPSTAKES of \$20 each, Half forfeited if declared on or before day of Closing Entries, with \$100 added for 1st Pony, and \$50 per 2nd. For all China Ponies band side Griffins at date of Entry (SATURDAY, 17th January, 1891). First Pony, 70 per cent; Second Pony, 20 per cent; Third, 10 per cent. Weight 101 lbs. One-mile-and-a-half. (NOMINATIONS CLOSE to the Clerks of the Course at the Club on SATURDAY, the 27th December, 1890).

E. H. GORE-BOOTH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, November 21, 1890. 2107.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON.—E. ALDAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENDY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGO & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street. W. M. WILKINSON, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 15, Fleet Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—ADEMEZ PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—J. STEWART HAPPER, THE CHINESE EVANGELIST OFFICE, 52, West 2nd Street.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Posts generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

DEYTON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARY CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. O. HENSEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACHO, A. A. DA GOUZ, Amoy, N. MOULLE, Foochow, Heng & CO., Shantou, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £68,000.

LONDON: Head Office, 49, Threadneedle Street, West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives Money on Deposit, Buy and Sell, Bills of Exchange, Issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to a had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS: Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" " 4 " "

On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

Hongkong, September 4, 1890. 1352

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$8,163,062.50

RESERVE FUND \$5,482,127.20

RESERVE LIABILITY OF \$8,163,062.50

GOVERNMENT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.—H. L. DALYVYLL, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—J. S. MORAS, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. S. O. MICHAELSEN,
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
H. HORRIGAN, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KENWICK,
D. R. SANSON, Esq.
ALEX. MCGONAGHIE,
Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, T. J. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKER.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 11, 1890. 363

NOTICE.
RULES OF THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, and beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked On, Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
THOMAS JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 13, 1890. 784

intimations.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING—1891.

HONGKONG DERBY.

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E. H. GORE-BOOTH,
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Hongkong, November 21, 1890. 2107.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Intimations.

WINDSOR HOUSE,
HONGKONG,
No. 8, Queen's Road Central,
PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE,
AND FAMILY HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is situated in a most central position, opposite the Telegraph Office and two doors from the Chartered Bank. It offers FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION to RESIDENTS and TRAVELLERS, has a SPACIOUS DINING ROOM, and a large number of well FURNISHED BED-ROOMS with all comforts. A Good Table kept. TABLE D'HOTE:—Breakfast, 8.30 a.m.; Tiffin, 1 p.m.; Dinner, 7.30 p.m. BOARD by the Month, Day, or Single Meals, at reasonable rates. ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SERVE MEALS IN GENTLEMEN'S QUARTERS. CONTINENTAL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

Mrs. BOHM,
Proprietress.
Hongkong, August 30, 1889.

1892

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, Ltd.

WINTER TIME TABLE
(To take effect from 15th October.)WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m. to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.
12 noon to 2 p.m. " half hour.
1 p.m. to 2 p.m. " half hour.
3 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. quarter of an hour.

SATURDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS AT 10.30 p.m., and 11 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

CHURCH TRAM AT 10.40 a.m.

12 (noon) to 2 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

3 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. " "

9 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11 p.m.

Special CARDS may be obtained on application to the SUPERINTENDENT.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and REDUCED TICKETS at the Office.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, October 14, 1890.

799

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.

MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist.

(FORMERLY ATTENDED APPRENTICE AND LAT-

TERLY ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS.)

A T the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by DR. ROGERS.

NOW HAS

REMOVED

18, D'AGUILAR STREET,
behind Hongkong Club.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, January 18, 1890.

122

To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND

TAIWANFOO.

The Co.'s Steamship
Formosa,
Captain Lewis, will be
despatched for the above
Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th Instant, at
daylight.For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, December 13, 1890.

2141

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAM-

SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BANGKOK (DIRECT).

The Company's Steamer
Phra Chom Kao,
Captain J. F. FOWLER, will be
despatched for the above
Port on WEDNESDAY, the 17th
Instant, at 9 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 13, 1890.

2135

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND

NAGASAKI.

The Steamship
Asiatic,
Capt. Rawlings, will be
despatched as above on
SATURDAY, the 20th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 13, 1890.

2136

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ,
JEDDAH, SUAKIM, MASSAWAH,
BODEDDA, ADEN, BOMBAY,
COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.THE Steamship *Poseidon*, having
arrived, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods, with
the exception of Opium, are being
loaded at their risk into the Godowns known
as The Hongkong WHARF AND GODOWNS,
Wanchai, where delivery may be obtained.
Consignees wishing to receive their Goods
on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.This Vessel brings on Cargo.—
From TRIESTE, 5th. *Imperial*, transhipped at BOMBAY. From CAVASSETA, or
s.s. *Maria Teresa*, transhipped at COLOMBO.No. 11 will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims
must be sent to the Under-mentioned BEFORE
NOON on the 15th Inst., OR THEY WILL
NOT BE CONSIDERED.No Fire Insurance has been effected, and
any Goods remaining in the Godowns after
the 15th Instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 13, 1890.

2137

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS
COMPANY, LIMITED.THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company
will be CLOSED from the 15th to
the 31st instant, both days inclusive.F. W. CROSS,
Manager.

Hongkong, December 13, 1890.

2138

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.A SUCCESSION OF SUCCESSES.
Why this great and increasing flow of
humanity to our performances? Why, in
fact, I come in, questioner, and see the happy faces, and hear the pure and ringing
laughter, and never again ask why. Dul-
cire has no lodgings in the City Hall.
Nightly crowded by the *elite* of Hongkong
to witness the *elite* of Hongkong.TABLE D'HOTE:—Breakfast, 8.30 a.m.;
Tiffin, 1 p.m.; Dinner, 7.30 p.m.
BOARD by the Month, Day, or Single
Meals, at reasonable rates.ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SERVE
MEALS IN GENTLEMEN'S QUARTERS.

CONTINENTAL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

MRS. BOHM,
Proprietress.

Hongkong, August 30, 1889.

1892

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA
COMPANY.BEST AND STRONGEST OPERA BUREAUSQUE
AND DRAMATIC COMPANY THAT HAS
EVER VISITED HONGKONG.TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY),
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL 4-ACT DRAMA,
'THE STREETS OF LONDON'.
First Appearance this Season
of Mr. H. STANLEY as Tom Trumper,
with Song.MONDAY,
THE BEAUTIFUL 3-ACT COMIC OPERA OF
'GIROFLE-GIROFLE'.Efficient Orchestra under the Conductorship
of Mr. G. TRIMMELL.PRICES AS USUAL—\$2.00 and \$1.00.
Military and Navy half-price to Back Seats
only.

HONGKONG, December 13, 1890. 2134

Business Notices.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LTD.
(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ COOPERATIVE COY., LTD.)JUST RECEIVED
A SPLENDID NEW ASSORTMENT OFLadies' and Children's Shoes,
FOR OUT-DOOR AND EVENING WEAR.ALSO SUEDE, KID AND SILK GLOVES.
all Shades and Lengths; as well as FANCY GOODS of
every description for Evening wear.HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LTD.
37 & 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. 2091

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessels	Agents	Date of Leaving.
Bangkok	Phra Chom Kao (s)	Yuen Fat Hong	Dec. 17, at 9 a.m.
Bremen & Ports of Call	Sachsen (s)	Norddeutscher Lloyd	Dec. 21, at 11 a.m.
Manilla, &c., S. China	Melbourne (s)	Messageries Maritimes	Dec. 18, at noon.
New York	Sax (s)	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
S. Francisco, & Japan	Oceanic (s)	O. & S. S. C.	Dec. 18, at 1 p.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy	City of Rio de Janeiro (s)	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	Dec. 30, at 1 p.m.
S. Paulo & H'p'ng	Polyphemus (s)	Butterfield & Swire	December 15.
Swatow, Amoy & T'ns'ng	Electra (s)	Siemson & Co.	Dec. 15, at noon.
Swatow, Amoy & T'ns'ng	Hai Long (s)	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Dec. 14, daylight.
Swatow, Amoy & T'ns'ng	Fernosa (s)	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Dec. 14, daylight.
Swatow, Amoy & T'ns'ng	Memunis (s)	Russell & Co.	Dec. 22, at 4 p.m.
Vancouver (B.C.) & Aspinwall	Poseidon (s)	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Dec. 18, at noon.
Vancouver (B.C.) & Aspinwall	Ajax (s)	Canadian Pacific S. Co.	Dec. 18, at noon.
Vancouver (B.C.) & Aspinwall	Yama, Kobo & Nanki	Butterfield & Swire	December 20.

To-day's Advertisements.

MOUNT KELLETT.

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FIOR 12 Months or less,
OF THE WORLD-RENNED TRAGEDIAN SINGER
M. A. J. E. R. O. N. I.Who will present himself in his Great
Impression of
"CORPORAL SIMON"
IN THE ROMANTIC DRAMA, IN 4 ACTS AND
5 TABLEAUX, entitled
"THE OLD CORPORAL".Supported by Mr. STANLEY's full Dramatic
Company, and Orchestra under the Conduc-
torship of Mr. G. TRIMMELL.

For further details see further Advertisements.

PRICES AS USUAL.

BOX PLAN open on MONDAY MORNING,
at 9 A.M., at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
LTD.

Hongkong, December 13, 1890. 2140

VICTORIA REGATTA—1890.

THE COMMITTEE having procured the

HONGKONG MARINA COMPANY'S FLOATING
HOTEL as FLAGSHIP, request the pleasure

of the COMPANY of the LADIES of

HONGKONG on Board on the 18th and 19th Instant, the occasion of the Annual Regatta.

Through the Courtesy of Mr. GILLIES,
the *Pilot Fish* will leave Peider's Wharf on
each day for the FLAGSHIP at 12 Noon, and
12.45 p.m.Subscribers wishing to obtain Tickets
for the FLAGSHIP should apply to the Hon.
Treasurer (Mr. R. T. WRIGHT), Hongkong
and Shanghai Bank. MEMBERS can obtain
Tickets admitting to the FLAGSHIP from the
STEWARD, Victoria Recreation Club, or the
Hon. TREASURER upon application.GODFREY O. C. MASTER,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, December 13, 1890. 2139

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 525.

A NECESSARY MEETING of the above
A LODGE will be held in the FREN-
MASON'S HALL, Zetland Street, on SATUR-
DAY NEXT, the 20th Instant, at 8.30 for
9 p.m. precisely. VESTING BRETHREN are
cordially INVITED.

Hongkong, December 13, 1890. 2133

ARRIVED.

December 13:—

Nanhai, for Canton Ports.

Nanking, for Amoy and Manila.

Cheung Chau, for Amoy.

Hector, for Singapore and London.

CLEARED.

December 13:—

Jitai, for Holkow and Pakhoi.

Hai Long, for Swatow.

Kwai Po, for Holkow and Pakhoi.

Tsan Tui, for Shanghai.

Polyphemus, for Shanghai via Amoy.

TAN SENG, & CO.

ARRIVED.

Per Poseidon, from Trieste, &c., 8 Euro-
peans, and 364 Chinese.

Per Formosa, from Taiwanfoo, &c., 134

Chinese.

Per Kuan Lung, from Shanghai, Mrs Lin-
coln, Miss Moran,

The Overland China Mail, which will be published on Thursday morning in time for the French mail, will contain a full account of the sad Namoas affair. We would be obliged if subscribers who wish extra copies would give us notice at once.

STANLEY'S Company performed 'Olivette' last night before a fairly good house. The title rôle was well sustained by Miss Stanley, particularly as regards acting, her vivacious, coquettish style being well suited to the part. Miss Amy Childs gave a very good impersonation of Bathilde, and her singing was much appreciated. The 'Duc de la' is one of Mr Pyne's best parts and he was in good form last night. Mr Fletcher's 'Capt. de Merrimac' was a careful and effective performance, and Mr Driscoll got a good deal of fun out of the part of 'Cognacot'. Messrs Packard and Boyd wresled with the parts of 'Valentin' and the 'General' respectively. Effective support was given by the other members of the Company included in the cast, and the performance altogether was attended with a fair measure of success.

At the weekly parade at the Central Police Station at 3 p.m. yesterday, several shooting-prizes were presented to several members of the Police Force, who competed in a handicap match open to marksmen and 1st class shots. The prizes were presented by Mrs Gordon, Major-General A. Gordon (Acting Captain-Superintendent of Police) and the Hon. S. Brown (Surveyor General) and Mr G. Horspool (Acting Deputy Superintendent) being present. The 1st prize was won by P.C. 74, McLeod, who was awarded a very handsome Silver Cup; the 2nd prize by P.S. 51, Butlin, who got very hand-some Cigar Case; the 3rd prize by P.S. 89, Mann, a Silver Chain; the 4th prize by P.S. 27, McDonald, a set of Gold Studs. Prizes were also awarded to two Indian constables. General Gordon does well to encourage the shooting powers of the police, as it is more than ever necessary in these days that they should be good marksmen. If prizes were given for the best revolver marksmen, still more good might be done.

The suite which will accompany the Czarina on his journey to India and the Pacific consists of Prince Vladimir Baranovitsky and Prince Orlow, the aide-de-camp of the Czar; M. Omer, Russian Minister at Athens; Prince Oulichomsky, who has already visited India and has travelled a great deal in Russian Central Asia and the East; Admiral Basanov, M. Volkhoff, Dr Smirnov, and the painter Jagusky.

MEASURES are being taken to stop Sunday work as far as possible in the military departments at home. Sir Evelyn Wood has issued an order at Aldershot directing that no work is to be done in the offices there on Sunday, except such as cannot be postponed without prejudice to the service; and as far as is compatible with duty, all offices are to be closed at 6 o'clock on Saturdays.

At a Cabinet Council held recently in Paris the Ministers had under consideration the mode of providing resources for the Indo-Chinese possessions of France. It is expected that an arrangement in this matter will be arrived at between M. Etienne, Secretary for the Colonies, and the Budget Committee, without having recourse to a loan. The Indo-Chinese subvention would be maintained at 12,000,000 francs, which, combined with the progressive increase in the Colonial revenues, would enable the necessary public works to be carried out,

M. A. Hector, Chief Officer of the S. S. 'Terror' writes as follows to the Singapore 'Free Press':—I think the way ships are worked on Sundays both here and at Hongkong is a disgrace to both Colonies. Surely if this can be done without in other ports, it can be done without here. It is simply for the sake of utilising the Sunday that it is done, and if the merchants had to attend at their Offices on Sunday, there would be a great deal less of it. But no; they can write out sufficient orders on Saturday forenoon, to keep their ships employed all that day and night and the Sunday following, and then, in the afternoon, close their Offices and off to their game of cricket or tennis, and Church on Sunday, with the easy conscience that the unfortunate ship officer has got enough work cut out for him to be continually employed, till he can issue more orders when he returns to his Office on Monday morning.

The BUSINESS MORALITY OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—In an article on this subject, the Economic says:—Apart from the recognised trials of the trade, there can be no doubt that a number of 'dodges' are practised in the Stock Exchange by some of the less reputable members that might almost make a respectable 'buckshot' blush. In saying this we do not, of course, suggest that the character of the 'House' as a whole, for business morality is unsatisfactory; what would be much too sweeping—but there can be no doubt that a good deal takes place which cannot be termed straight. Brokers, for instance, who act as fiduciary clients are very often not above helping themselves to their clients' deposits, by appropriating their information, while, even worse, some firms have acquired a very bad name for the rotten securities which they so often manipulate and apparently unload upon their friends at top prices. Opportunities for making a turn in addition to the regular commission are common enough, and it is to be feared that too often the extra profit is fished. Unfortunately, these practices cannot often be brought home to the offenders, and only vague suspicions can be expressed. In the past, the Committee of the Stock Exchange have dealt with erring members who have been found out, not so much according to their deserts but more from an inside standpoint, which is based to some extent upon a club-like feeling of good fellowship. We are glad to see, however, that in the last case of this kind, adjudicated upon this week, the committee inflicted the penalty of expulsion upon a member who had foreclosed one of his clients. It certainly cannot be said that the punishment inflicted in this case is in any way excessive, and we should be glad to see, in the interests of the public, a continuation of this rigour in dealing with doubtful practices. The public stand at so many disadvantages in their dealings on the Stock Exchange that they have at least a claim to be protected from downright swindling.

SIGNOR MAJERONI.

We learn that Mr Stanley, with true managerial enterprise, has made arrangements with Signor Majeroni, by which this famous artist will appear on Thursday next at the City Hall, in 'The Old Corporal,' supported by Mr Stanley's Dramatic Company. Signor Majeroni comes here with a great reputation, which has been gained in all the great cities of the world, and the news of his forthcoming appearance will no doubt arouse considerable interest in the play-going community. On the occasion of his visit here some eight months ago he was then on his way to Shanghai, where in conjunction with the Lady and Gentlemen Amateurs he and his no less accomplished wife appeared in 'Fedor' and 'Jealousy,' two of the best pieces in their extensive repertoire. Both there and in Japan their performances were received with enthusiasm by both press and public, crowded houses being the rule, and socially as well as artistically these talented artists became as great favourites there as elsewhere. A certain interest attaches to the production of 'The Old Corporal' in that it was the piece in which Signor Majeroni made his first appearance in the English language, at the Theatre Royal, Sydney, when leaving the position he had up to that time held at the head of Madame Ristori's famous Company, on the termination of her tour round the world, he determined to play henceforward in our tongue. The piece, (translated especially for him from the French of M. M. D'Enery and Boucrot, who wrote it for Frederick Lemaitre), created a perfect furor in Europe, America, Australia, and India, where it was subsequently produced, and the Signor's powerful and realistic acting completely electrified his audience. The part of Simon, the Old Corporal, is one that makes extraordinary demands upon the genius of an artist, requiring for its delineation the exercise of special gifts, while the physical strain involved in its representation tries the actor's powers to the utmost. Its finest passages are where accurate play of feature and gesture, supply the place of words, and it is in this that Signor Majeroni excels, and has made the part pre-eminently his own, in which he stands alone without a rival. The 'Sydney Daily Telegraph,' of May 1884, speaking of it says: 'In no one of his many fine impersonations is Signor Majeroni seen to better advantage than in the Old Corporal. Facial action at once suggestive and appropriate, dramatic power full of meaning yet eminently natural, careful and consistent emphasis, are visible at every turn of his wonderful performance. To this add the charm of a carefully trained and flexible voice, and it may fairly be said that Signor Majeroni's representation of Corporal Simon once seen can never be effaced from the memory. We shall soon have an opportunity of no doubt endorsing that verdict, as the performance, we hear, is fixed for Thursday next, for which the box plan will be opened on Monday morning at 9 a.m. at Messrs Kelly and Walsh's.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SANTUARIES AT POKFLAM.

The following report on the sanitary condition of one of these establishments by the Sanitary Superintendent was submitted to the Sanitary Board yesterday:—

I have made a careful inspection of the residence at Pok-fu-lam now known as Nazareth and formerly as Claymore and of its surroundings.

Site.—The residence and attached buildings are situated on the South-west side of a spur of the hill known as Mount Kellef, the residence itself being about 40 feet below the summit of the spur. This spur is about 50 feet above sea-level and is connected with the high hill behind, i.e. to the East, by a narrow ridge about 90 feet wide and 750 feet long. On the south-west side of this ridge is a steep ravine and on the north-east side a small valley. In this valley is the village of Pok-fu-lam consisting of 21 houses with an estimated population of 120. The valley is cultivated by the villagers and can most conveniently be described as a market garden.

The configuration of the site leads to the conclusion that it should be a dry one, but this is not the case, for even in this exceptionally dry year, in many places the paths around the buildings are damp and covered with fungoid growths. The lower portion of the walls of some of the out-buildings also show signs of being damp.

The rock forming the spur appears to be the same as that which covers the ground on the north-east side of the valley, so long as they restore the arms of their owners on completion of the voyage. That to propose the examination by a Government officer of every Chinese out-going passenger and of his baggage is one of the most amazing propositions that could be made in the interests of commerce, or even of public security. That surely the shipowners will prove equal to the task now imposed upon them, and commerce will be rendered possible by private action, without official interference.

That if the Police authorities will only realise the duty of preventing, and, so far as in them lies, to fulfil that duty, their ship's work is done.

That if the Naval authorities would only endeavour to get up steam in less time than twenty-four hours, on occasions when every minute is of importance, their part of the duty would be better done than it has been on this emergency.

That one consolation exists, namely, that the Chinese Government, the Imperial Customs Service, and the Governing body of Macao will act as one against the common enemy, the pirate.

That the remarks made by the Hon. Ho Kai in Council touch the treatment of Chinese criminals may be more generally approved now than they might have been before the Namoas tragedy.

That the Home authorities, under pressure from the humanitarian bodies in England, have never fully realised the danger of the presence of an overwhelming criminal population of aliens in Hongkong, and the consequent necessity for a more stringent and effective system of control.

That Sir John Pope Hennessy did indeed have a hand in playing into the hands of the sentimentalists, and thus weakening the Colonial Office officials.

That the list of pirates and murders during the last thirty years in these waters ought to furnish a warrant for stringent laws; but it is not so—the tiger must be treated like the lamb.

That to this Free Port of Hongkong the deepest-dyed criminals of the mainland can come in scores without let or hindrance, and when they have dipped their hands deeper in blood they enjoy all the facilities of the glorious uncertainties and quibbles of English law.

That in previous instances, where tragedies like that of the Namoas were nipped in the bud, the scoundrels caught with arms in their possession were dismissed from our courts.

That the only Governor of Hongkong who tried to legislate for the Chinese criminal classes on a true foundation—viz. Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell—got little thanks for his endeavours; but that most thinking men (especially Chinese themselves) whose knowledge enables them to realise the truth know full well that there is something radically wrong in our present administration.

HUGH McCALLUM,
Sanitary Engt.

A CHIEF OFFICER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

An unfortunate accident, which it is feared will terminate fatally, occurred in Peterson's Boarding House, Queen's Road, this afternoon. Two of the boarders had purchased revolvers at a Chinese arms shop this morning, and while the weapons were being examined by a marine engineer, named Luders, playfully snatched one from the hands of the owner, apparently not thinking that it could be loaded; and as he did so the revolver went off, the shot lodging in the right breast of a chief officer named Anderson. The wounded man was taken to the Civil Hospital as quickly as possible, when it was found that his injury was of a serious character but little hope of his recovery could be entertained. The owner of the revolver stated that it was snatched from him so suddenly that he had not time to warn Luders that it was loaded before it went off. Luders has been detained by the police.

We learn, as we are going to press, that Anderson died at 6 p.m.

FRAGANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That the close of 1890 has been made sadly memorable by the Namoas Tragedy.

That the shock was all the heavier because we had ceased to calculate upon this form of danger to life and property.

That, whatever change may have come over our views and course of action, the leopard changes not.

That the perfect organisation of the attack on the Namoas made the murderous outrage entirely successful, though the cruel and wanton murder of the Captain, after the piratical demons had secured command of the ship and split their promise not to kill, was an achievement peculiarly characteristic of the heartless Chinaman corsair.

That it is a grim commentary upon our existing system of administration that a merciless and daring gang such as that which has made itself historical should have been organised in our midst.

That if it be true the leading spirit of these demons has been quietly residing in Hongkong, and is well known to the Police, it goes without saying that our shore laws are either not sufficiently stringent, or are not carried out with sufficient vigour.

That although the accounts of the fiendish business enacted on the Namoas are sufficient to make one's blood boil, and the sad results make one feel in a sympathetic sense the bitterness of death, I am no advocate for unreasoning scars, or of unnecessary measures being adopted.

That the horrific and terrible experience of the Namoas will now lead shipowners to secure a better armament, and to the exercise of more precaution, is undoubted; but it becomes clearer than ever it did that a permanent system of some kind must be adopted which will render a recurrence of such horrors almost impossible.

That it is perhaps inadvisable to keep Chinese passengers under gratings in ocean-going vessels, as is done on board of the open-sided river steamers which go to Canton and Macao; but some similar restriction must be put upon, and the honest Chinese must submit to the inconveniences for their own and the general security.

That the examination of passengers' luggage can easily be made to form a feature in the precautions to be taken, without any appeal to the Legislature, or to a Government officer.

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That the true idea is that a permanent system, to be carried out by the officers on board, should be adopted, and surely the officers of a ship (who ought to be well armed) have ample power to seize all arms found amongst Chinese passengers, so long as they restore the arms to their owners on completion of the voyage.

That to propose the examination by a Government officer of every Chinese out-going passenger and of his baggage is one of the most amazing propositions that could be made in the interests of commerce, or even of public security.

That surely the shipowners will prove equal to the task now imposed upon them, and commerce will be rendered possible by private action, without official interference.

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That Hugh McCallum, Sanitary Engt.

That it would be some satisfaction to know that the miscreants of the Namoas attack were brought to justice, and it is reassuring to learn that all efforts are being strained to attain this end. There were ten of us inside, I believe. I remained there till the door was burst open between 8 and 9 p.m. I could not see anything, or what was going on inside. The cabin was not wounded. I lost my gold watch and chain and about £23 in money, which I gave up to the pirates when they demanded that. I do not know what luggage I have lost out of my state-room. I could not identify any of the men again; I did not see any of them sufficiently distinctly. When they threw the sticks-pots into the water, it became full of smoke. I was nearly suffocated. The sticks-pots smell strongly of sulphur. I am not at all fit with the others. I was in my cabin sick. I was partly undressed. As soon as I heard the firing I dressed myself and looked out. Immediately I put my head outside the door five shots were fired at me from the sky-light. I was not hit. I afterwards picked up two of the bullets. After being in my room for a few minutes I ran into the bathroom, where I found Capt. Saunders, and afterwards went with the rest to the Captain's room, where I remained till the pirates appeared. I could identify one of the pirates. I think I could identify another. I point out the photograph of a man who was standing at the top of the companion with a sword and a revolver as I went up. I will swear to this man. I was dressed in ordinary coolie dress. I also point out two others whom I am almost sure of, but I will not swear to them. I lost about £30 and a watch and a knife. I did not notice that any of the pirates appeared to be leader. One of the sticks-pots hit my cabin door and set fire to the carpet. I put it out with a jug of water.

At this point the inquiry was adjourned till Wednesday at 9.30 a.m.

H.M.S. LINNET, which went to Ping Hui yesterday morning with the object of prosecuting inquiries with regard to the piracy, returned this evening. Nothing could be learned from the people of the neighbourhood but the fact that five strange junks, supposed to be Chinaman junks, anchored in the bay on Wednesday night and left next morning. The mandarin of the district, who expressed himself ready to render every assistance, is understood to be making inquiries into the matter.

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H.M.S. LINNET,

THE ETHICS OF DINING IN THE FAR EAST.

The *N. Y. Daily News* writes:—The poet Cowper's ideal of a cheerful evening was to close the shutters, draw the curtains, when the sofa up to the fire, and drink tea. We are far enough from the equator in Shanghai to be able to follow the pace in closing the curtains, with the shutter of the house, drawing the curtains and having real coal fires in our grates, but we go beyond the "ups that cheer, but no initiate!" There was a time, indeed when toads were the staples of the evening in China, but our nights have been added by the process of the sun, or more, by the vastly larger number of ladies who have only been invited because our partners looked in their books and found that they "owed us an invitation." A restraint, unaccountable to those who have not been struck with the same idea, begins at one corner of the table and spreads rapidly like an epidemic over the whole company, and by the time the third course is reached the meeting is even less festive than a funeral. In the days when the cups went swiftly round, with no allying, a pollinaria, a large dinner-party, however mechanically composed, became vitally gay before the piles of resistance were reached. In these more temperate days, when half the company is practically if not theoretically fastidious, and no gaiety is to be relied on from the bottle, that party must be very carefully and sympathetically arranged, which is to know no intervals of dinner parties to be enjoyed if hostesses would but realize that the man who has been at work all day, and who sits quietly

on his sofa to wait for his meal, and then who can sit with him, fare but the most elaborate, cost, and most expensive, who fail to charm if we get the idea that we have only been invited because our partners looked in their books and found that they "owed us an invitation." A restraint, unaccountable to those who have not been struck with the same idea, begins at one corner of the table and spreads rapidly like an epidemic over the whole company, and by the time the third course is reached the meeting is even less festive than a funeral. In the days when

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the close of the winter evening gatherings which are so numerous in Shanghai; for if we work strenuously during the day, we enjoy ourselves with equal vigour in the evening. Where public evening amusements are infrequent, as they are here, private gatherings are necessarily encouraged; and there is a place where mutual hospitality is more cultivated than this. Shanghai is still small enough for everyone to know everybody else in the same rank of life, and large enough to obviate the same, people meeting each other night after night. In a small port, the invited guest knows beforehand almost exactly whom he will meet: in Shanghai there is still the probability of surprise, which adds so much to the enjoyment.

Here, as everywhere indeed, the ideal dinner-party is still that which numbers more than the Graces and less than the

Muses, and the hostess, who wishes to give a perfect dinner will have a round table, with eight covers in it. The party of sixteen or eighteen always involves the question that it is a killing-off infection; that the hostess keeps a ledger debt and credit account of hospitality received and accorded, and that the book is balanced every now and then by a big dinner. The reason of enjoyment here is that we are asked back to the hosts really want us, and have invited some one who wants to meet us, when we want to meet them; and then we can sit here with equal gaiety, but the most elaborate, cost, and most expensive, which fail to charm if we get the idea that we have only been invited because our partners looked in their books and found that they "owed us an invitation." A restraint, unaccountable to those who have not been struck with the same idea, begins at one corner of the table and spreads rapidly like an epidemic over the whole company, and by the time the third course is reached the meeting is even less festive than a funeral. In the days when

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no more comfort himself with the thought, "I am not witty myself, but my cellar is, have doubled the difficulties of the host and hostess in the interval between the food and farewells." In earlier days when the ladies went off to the drawing-room, the men sat down, and I passed the bottle, and the bottle got lighter at every pass. If the wine was good, the host need have no further fears. The habit of passing the bottle arrives, but it comes back to the host as full as it left him, for if but little wine is drunk at dinner, how still less is drunk after dinner. The separate service of the lower house is shortened, accordingly; the men quickly rejoin the ladies, who are older, are never without some interesting occupation themselves; and the host and hostess have to be at themselves to "entertain" their guests. If these are congenital people, and there are but few, and nothing about them are there are no well-ordered, decent people, the entertainers have the tact to leave their guests apparently to themselves, all gone well. A little music helps, but those who can play or sing should not be pressed, nor should those who have no music in their souls and are not moved by command of small sounds be forced to play. Still less should any be forced, rapidly to join in games, the refuge of the desultory, and of all games the most obnoxious are those which require pencils and paper, and an intelligent strain which is barbarous and cruel to exact after dinner. How much more would dinner parties be enjoyed if hostesses would but realize that the man who has been at work all day, and who sits quietly

in a corner of the drawing-room, saying a few words occasionally to his neighbour of the moment, may look bored but is really thoroughly enjoying the rest and change; and that if he is left alone to enjoy himself in his own way, he will go home feeling as well as saying that he has spent a really delightful evening. There is no weariness greater than that of being urged to amuse oneself. When the breaking-up time comes, there is one unreasonable but persistent regulation, whose abolition ought to be formally decreed by the proper authorities. It seems to be still held in polite society here that all the guests must remain until the lady who was to eat with the host has said good-night. This is all very well where the principal guest is a person whom the host has been invited to meet, but it is absolutely untenable where all are equal, as they generally are at Shanghai dinner-parties. It makes everybody uncomfortable; some of the guests have reasons for wanting to get home early, and they fret inwardly because the leading guest will not say good-night; and the leading guest may have some reason for waiting until the rest are gone and yet she cannot but be conscious that the others are wishing she would go. The true joy of social intercourse is the absence of unnecessary restraint; will not the proper authorities here, the representatives of Mrs Grundy in Shanghai, declare this last restraint abolished?

In June, 1889, whilst living at Moreton, Bournemouth, I had a violent attack when I had been to bed. I was taken with a violent pain in my head and over my eyes, and an almost constant sense of sickness. The skin gradually got dry and yellow, the stomach and bowels felt cold and dead, and the natural energy and warmth appeared to be ebbing out of me like the water out of a sieve at low tide.

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